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## WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh west to S.W. winds; fair and warm to-day and on Wednesday.

Bar. 29.11  
Ther. 70

# The Evening Advocate.

"By Union the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed."

In every rank, or great or small,  
The industry supports us all.  
—Gay.

Vol. XI., No. 126.

ST. JOHN'S. TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924.

# EARL HAIG ARRIVES AT BERMESYDE

## THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE OPENS ON TO-MORROW

### MacDonald To Preside Over One Of The Most Important International Gatherings In Recent Years

## DESPERADOES BREAK LOOSE AND TERRORIZE SUBURBS OF HALIFAX

Two Men and Two Girls, Armed With Revolvers, Create Scene of Wildest Excitement In Halifax's Street, Ending With Shooting of Policeman and Wounding of Another.

### WHOLE POLICE FORCE WERE ENGAGED IN CAPTURING GANG.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 14.—A quartette of two men and two girls, the latter sisters respectively of the two men, whose ages range from sixteen to twenty-two, have terrorized the Northwest Arm, a suburb of Halifax, since Wednesday night, and since last night have been engaged in a gun fight with the city police that resulted in Policeman Steven Kennedy, 38, being shot through the lung and probably fatally wounded. One man, Bobby Slaughterwhite, his sister, and a girl named Bevis, whose brother was the fourth member of the party, were captured this morning without a struggle, but Bevis was still at large at noon.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—William Bevis, reputed leader of a gang of youthful desperados, composed of two men and their sisters, who waged a twenty-four hour running gun fight through the fashionable Northwest Arm and West End district of Halifax with the entire police force of the city, was captured late this afternoon after killing one and wounding two police officers in historic Camp Hill Cemetery

fight in the course of which officer Clarence Fulton was instantly killed, and Officer Stephen Kennedy, Canada's champion hammer thrower believed to have been mortally wounded. A hundred citizens heavily armed, had joined forces with the police. The other members of the gang, Mike Slaughterwhite, 22, Ethel Slaughterwhite, and Florence Bevis, were captured shortly after then made his way to Camp Hill Cemetery, where he finally gave himself up. To-night he was transferred from the city prison to the county jail, through dense crowds of citizens eager to catch a glimpse of the desperado. Doctors in attendance are unable to state whether the wound in his leg is due to a bullet or to a cut received in the rough country through which he staged his fleeing fight. Bevis is said to be a ticket-of-leave man from Dorchester penitentiary. The gun fight started last night, when the gang, carrying loot believed to have been stolen from an occupied bungalow, and surprised by Frank Longard, who ordered them off his property, brandished a revolver, and told him to "mind his business." noon. All three were unarmed when taken. Following the capture of his companions, Bevis broke through the cordon the police had thrown about the scene of the earlier battle in the vicinity of the New Ashbourne golf links, and made his way into the city hotly pursued by police in automobiles, mounted and on foot. He was brought to bay in a field off Watt Street, by Officer Fulton who while endeavouring to grapple with him, received two bullets in the head, dying instantly. Bevis, in regard communicated with the police who subsequently captured the stolen loot. The Bevis gang is believed to be the same which recently robbed the residence of the French Consul General Emil Gaboury.

### Piratical Attack on Liquor Ship Confirmed

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—According to a news story in the Mail this afternoon, the report of the piratical attack on the French steamer Mulhouse and robbery of nearly a million dollars worth of liquor cargo, while members of the crew endured a ten day siege below decks between the 20th and last of June, has been verified by a rigid court of enquiry set up here Saturday night by Captain Huot, commander of the French Flagship Ville D'Ys, which arrived here Saturday.

## Latest

LONDON, July 15.—Preparations were virtually completed to-day for meeting here at Foreign Office to-morrow morning of Inter-Allied conference, declared by many to be one of the most important international events in several years. Purpose of conference in brief is discussion of methods for putting Experts' Report on Reparations into effect. More than 150 delegates, experts and advisers will be present, when Premier MacDonald opens conference and hears responses of leading plenipotentiaries. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan will each be represented by several delegates.

## 3000 Dead Numbered In Sao Paulo

SANTOS, Brazil July 14.—Fighting in the city of Sao Paulo, the seat of the Brazilian Insurrection, has been of a most desperate character during the past few days, according to two employees of a United States concern who arrived here to-day after a perilous journey afoot from the beleaguered metropolis. They estimate that the dead among the troops and civilians will reach 3000. Shells from the besieging Federal forces have been falling in the city. One landed on a hotel, killing eight civilians. Rebel forces defending Sao Paulo against the attack of Federal troops are estimated to number 24,000. This number is said to be increasing daily. The Federals are estimated to number 24,000 either on hand or en route. It is reported the State Legislature will meet Monday to take the necessary action for the besieged city's welfare.

### Wembley Costs Canada \$789,180

OTTAWA, July 14.—The federal Government has spent \$789,180 on the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It was stated in reply to a question of F. L. Church, in the House of Commons to-day.

### Britishers Land on Lake

TOKIO, July 14.—The British round the-world aerial party headed by A. Stuart MacLaren, landed on Toshimoye lake, on the island of Etorofu in the Kurilias, at 3.54 p. m. to-day, said a dispatch from a Japanese destroyer on duty in Etorofu Island waters.

### Talking Labor In U. States

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Striking similarity between the LaFollette movement whereby labor climbed into the saddle in Great Britain is getting more and more remarked here. This so far the case that many observers are beginning to wonder whether the United States is not about due for a Labor Government.

### Liberal Candidate Elected

PRINCE GEORGE, B. C., July 14.—H. C. Perry, Liberal was elected in Fort George constituency, according to figures given out last night by the returning officer after the absentee vote was counted. F. P. Burden, Conservative, had led by three votes. The final results are: Perry, Liberal, 1079; Burden, Conservative, 1028; Sherer, Provincial, 208. With Fort George switched to Liberal column the standing now is: 21 Liberals, 17 Conservatives, 4 Provincials, 3 Labor, 2 Independent Liberals, 1 Independent.

### Fire Brigades Called Out

Late yesterday afternoon the Central Fire apparatus was called to the house of Mrs. William Duke, Cabot Street. The fire was out when the firemen arrived. It was ascertained that the blaze was caused by the lighting a match which ignited gasoline that was remaining on a bedspring. The use of water by one of the neighbours had been sufficient to extinguish the fire shortly after the alarm had been rung in from Box 226.

At the regular meeting of Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., held last night, Past Grand Walter Garf was practically unanimously elected as representative to the Grand Lodge session being held in Wolfville, N.S., in August.

### "A Pagan City,"

Says Preacher BIRMINGHAM, July 13.—The moral status of Birmingham, one of the foremost of the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, was severely attacked by the Rev. T. Edmunds in an address at the opening session of the conference of the West Midlands Baptist Association here.

"Birmingham," the speaker said, "is a pagan city with misery, ignorance, drunkenness, squalor, violence in its midst which create a desperate need for social service. If the Christian church is to be of real beneficent service," he argued, "we will have to do more than sing, pray and preach and teach."

Rev. J. Leslie Brown, of Wolverhampton, declared at the conference that he was "bored stiff" with preaching. What was the good of preaching when present conditions existed, he asked. He said he believed that many of the church leaders were on the wrong lines, and asked if they had any idea of what they were talking about and driving at.

## Earl Haig Wires To Col Nangle

Col. Nangle was, this morning in receipt of the following cablegram from Earl Haig: "Nangle, St. John's. Arrived Bemersyde Saturday night. Journey most comfortable. Thanks excellent arrangements by your people London. HAIG."

To-morrow morning at seven o'clock at St. Thomas's Church the marriage of Miss Lillian Day, only daughter of Mrs. B. L. Day, Cochrane Street, to Mr. Jas. Edwards of the Royal Stores will take place. The ceremony will be performed by the Rector, Rev. J. B. Elliott. By to-morrow morning's train the wedded party will proceed to Placentia.

## MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES

This week we offer three hundred pairs of LADIES' HIGH GRADE SHOES — all Manufacturers' Samples; this season's models; in perfect condition. Sizes 3, 3½, and 4½. Values up to \$7.00.

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BLACK and BROWN LACED OXFORD SHOES—Low and Medium Heels; good widths.

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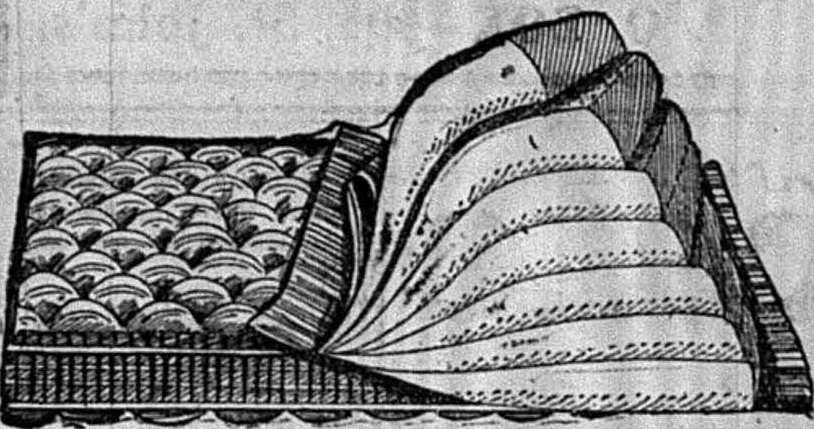
CAL. ORANGES, 176's and 216's.  
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Waldegrave Street

## A Coronet Of Shame OR FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT

CHAPTER X.

"Who will detect us? The registrar? Not he. I have fixed upon an oldish man who wears spectacles. He runs an office just outside Brompton. He probably never heard of Ravenhurst, most probably never saw him; and if he has, all the better, seeing that my make-up deceives even you. And there's no one else to see us! I take a cab from the lodgings I shall rent for a week, and after the marriage, go back in a cab—a four-wheeler, of course. Who's to see me?" "There's—there's Bruce himself," she said in a low, agitated voice. "He will be able to prove that he was somewhere else at the very time of the—the marriage."

"I think not," he said. "I will arrange that I have planned out how to get him out of the way for the day. He has a house at Elford, and I am going down with him. I shall get him down there, and leave him in the lurch at the last moment. That's enough for you without details. Besides, you are only to declare yourself his widow, remember."

She shuddered.

"If he—doesn't die—if nothing happens to him?" she said in a low voice.

"Then we are just where we were," he replied. "Neither you nor I, for the best of reasons, will say anything about the marriage. But the odds are against his coming back safe and sound. First, there's the chances in a scrimmage; then there's the fever, and he'll be probably be wilder than ever when he gets over there; then there are all sorts of accidents to depend upon. In fact, Deb—you'll think me superstitious—but I have a presentiment that Ravenhurst will never return. See here, Deb, I have not forgotten a link in the chain. This deed of gift is going to help us."

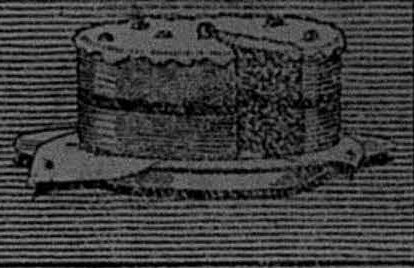
"How?" she asked. "Oh! for God's sake, go and take those things off," she broke out almost desperately. "I can't bear it any longer! Every time I look at you, I think it must be Bruce, and then your voice—your own voice—coming from his face drives me silly."

"All right," he said, with a laugh, as he got up and went into the other room. When he had gone, she rose

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BAKING  
POWDER

It contains  
no alum and  
leaves no  
bitter taste



unsteadily, stretched her arms above her head, drew a long breath, and then, filling a glass with champagne, drank it off.

"That's better," he said, when he returned to his own character. "There's some color in your face now, and you look your old self. Now light a cigarette"—he tossed her his silver case—"and let's talk the matter over sensibly. What was I saying? Oh, the deed!" He touched the pocket in which he had placed it. "It is not signed yet. It never will be."

She looked at him sharply, suspiciously.

"What do you mean by that? No, I'll have that, at any rate!" she said.

He smiled.

"You'll have something better, my dear Deb. See here; you must get



Ravenhurst to come here to sign the deed."

"He won't."

"Oh, yes, he will. He mightn't, if he had been still engaged to that other girl, but he isn't, and he's desperate, and will do anything or go anywhere at present. Get him to come here; say you don't like going to his lawyers; write him a pretty, pathetic little note—the sort of thing a deserted

woman always writes. "Understand?"

"Well?" she asked sullenly.

"When he comes, get him to read over the deed, while you get the pen and ink. Then, just before he is going to sign, you must distract his attention and slip another paper in its place. Trust you for that."

"I might," she said moodily. "And what for? Will the other deed give me more money?"

"A very great deal," he said, with a touch of contempt for her obtuseness in his tone. "Don't you see? The other deed will be a marriage settlement! When the time comes to claim your rights, there will be that to back up your other proofs. He wouldn't be likely to make a marriage settlement if he wasn't going to marry you. See, Deb?"

"Yes; you are a devil!" she said in a low voice.

He laughed.

She was silent for a moment, then she looked at him keenly.

"What I want to know is, where do you come in?" she said slowly.

"Why do you want this done? Why do you take all the trouble and run the risk—for you run some risk?"

"Rather!" he said. "Nearly all."

"Then why do you do it?" she repeated. "What are you going to get for it?"

"Penal servitude, if I'm found out," he replied; then, after a pause, he looked at the tip of his cigarette with a reflective smile, and went on: "I'm not going to get money, Deb, but I'm going to get what is sweeter—revenge!"

She looked at him incredulously.

"Revenge! What has he ever done to me—he or those belonging to him—that I should injure them, as you say this will? That's enough, Glave!"

Deb. You know Ravenhurst, and you know how he and his sort can behave to a man they think beneath them; they are never rude; they are never even discourteous; but they the worse than that. By word and look they show that they think themselves your superior, that you are not fit to shake hands with them, sit at the same table with them, scarcely breathe the same air with them."

Deborah looked at him half amazed, half fascinated by his expression and the suppressed and mesmeric tones of his voice.

"You hate him!" she said in a whisper.

He smiled.

"That covers the whole ground, Deb," he said. "I hate him as a slave hates his master—the dog hates the soft-spoken brute who, with a laugh, kicks him. I would go far—very far—to injure, not only him, but his. And I know no way of injuring them more than this."

He had spoken the last words rather to himself than to her, and the blood rushed to her face for the first time.

"You mean that by making me marry him,—making me Lady Ravenhurst, you injure them worse than any other way?" she said, between her teeth.

He smiled.

"I beg your pardon, my dear Deb. But, speaking bluntly, that is what I mean. I fancy I can see the face of that proud, haughty old earl, the favorite him a pretty, pathetic little note—the sort of thing a deserted



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whole family at the mere idea of such a meal!

"I won't do it!"

He looked at her easily.

"Oh, yes, you will."

"I won't! What has he ever done to me—he or those belonging to him—that I should injure them, as you say this will? That's enough, Glave!"

I've done with this business. I didn't like it from the first, and—and—I won't have anything to do with it!"

(To be continued.)

All inquiries regarding Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Advocate.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Work has been started on a "pyramid" in which are to be placed records of modern civilization, designed for the edification of those people who may be roaming the earth in the year 11,224.

This "pyramid," when completed, will rise 120 feet into the air from its base on a peak in the Osark Mountains of Arkansas. Its builder, Mr. William H. Harvey, has concluded that our present civilization is doomed, and optimistically places the fatal date some time in the near future.

But he believes in another 10,000 years a new civilization will have arisen, and he would like to provide the men of this remote future with a sensation to rival that caused in our own time by Tutankhamen's tomb.

In shape this ambitious structure will combine the forms of the pyramid and obelisk. It will be made of concrete, and no pains are being spared to make it capable of withstanding all ravages of wind and water.

Inside will be a room and vaults containing records of all the greatest modern inventions and discoveries and copies of a book by Mr. Harvey, in which he will describe the causes which in his opinion make the fall of modern civilization inevitable. The volumes will be specially prepared, and all air will be taken from the room and vaults before they are finally sealed.

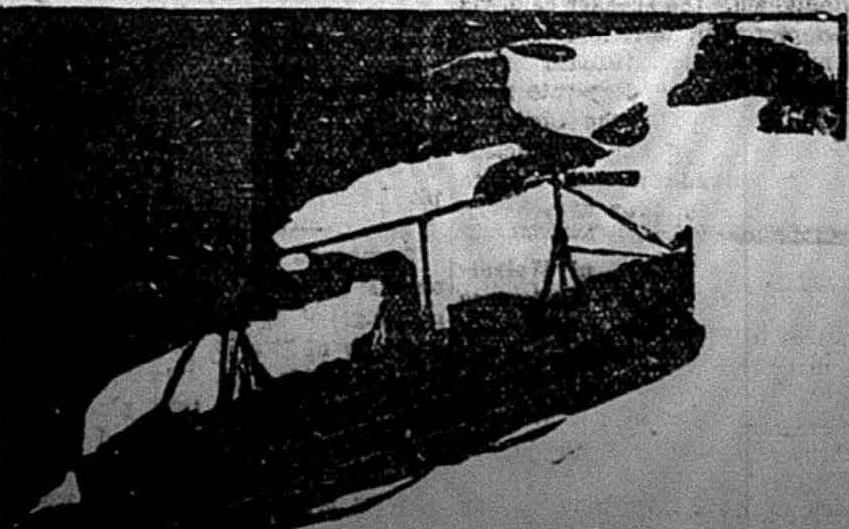
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July 5th ..... SILVIA ..... July 12th  
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## Comparative Platforms of Democratic and Republican Parties

How very similar in most respects the Republic and Democratic platforms really are may be seen from the comparisons given below, which are the gist of the contents of the manifestoes of the opposing groups.

### DEMOCRATS

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Confidence in the ideal of world peace, the League of Nations and the World Court of Justice. Referendum on entry into the league.

#### HONEST GOVERNMENT.

None but the honest in public office. Punishment for those guilty of bartering national honor, resources or administration of law.

#### TAXATION.

Further reduction of all taxes. Graduated tax upon incomes. Elimination of all forms of taxation that shift its burdens unfairly upon the consumer.

#### TARIFFS.

Tax on commodities that will promote effective competition, protect against monopoly and produce a fair revenue to support the Government.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Restoration of the farmer to economic equality with other industrialists. Stimulation of the cooperative marketing. Adjusted tariff, lower rail and water rates internal waterway system and credit suitable to needs of the farmer.

#### RAILROADS.

Readjustment of freight rates to give bulky, basic, low-priced raw commodities the lowest rates.

#### COAL.

Regulation by Government agencies of the anthracite coal industry and all other corporations controlling the necessities of life.

#### VETERANS OF WARS.

Generous appropriations, honest management and sympathetic care and assistance in the hospitalization, rehabilitation and compensation of veterans of all wars and their dependants.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Respect for and enforcement of the Constitution and all laws.

#### PHILIPPINES.

Immediate independence for the Filipino peoples as honorably coveted by them.

#### DISARMAMENT.

Strict and sweeping reduction of armament by land and sea, so that there shall be no competitive military program or naval building. Joint agreement with other nations for world disarmament and a referendum on war.

#### UNIVERSAL MOBILIZATION IN WAR.

When man-power is drafted all other resources likewise should be drafted.

#### RIGHTS OF STATES.

Demand a revival of the spirit of local self-government, essential to the preservation of the free institutions of our republic.

### REPUBLICANS

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

American adherence to the World Court of Justice as a step toward an agreement among nations for prevention of war.

#### HONEST GOVERNMENT.

Vigilance to preserve a clean and honest Government and to bring to justice every defiler of the public service.

#### TAXATION.

Progressive reduction of taxes of all the people as rapidly as may be done with due regard for essential expenditures of the Government.

#### TARIFFS.

Reaffirmation of belief in the protective tariff to extend needed protection to our productive industries.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Steps to bring a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor. Reorganization of the market system on sounder and more economical lines.

#### RAILROADS.

Scientific readjustment of railroad rate schedules with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and basic industries.

#### COAL.

When coal supply is threatened by industrial conflict, the President should have authority to appoint a commission to act as mediators. In the event of a strike, the control of distribution must be invoked to prevent profiteering.

#### VETERANS OF WARS.

Continual and increasing solicitude for all those suffering any disability as a result of service to the United States in time of war.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all laws.

#### PHILIPPINES.

Conditions are convincing that the time for independence has not arrived. Government will gladly accord it when the times does arrive.

#### DISARMAMENT.

New conference on limitation of land forces, use of submarines and poison gas as proposed by President Coolidge.

#### UNIVERSAL MOBILIZATION IN WAR.

In time of war the nation should draft for its defense not only its

citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success.

#### RIGHTS OF STATES.

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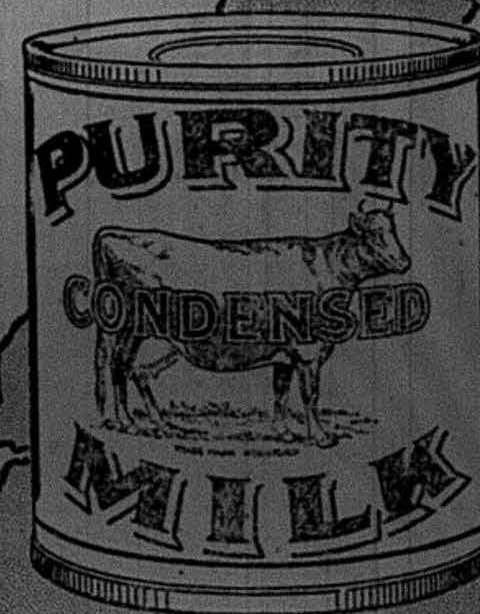
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### Russia Building War

#### Fleet In Air;

#### Europe Alarmed

PARIS, July 5.—The text of a speech by Leon Trotsky on the necessity of an extension of the Soviet air forces and authoritative Bolshevik comments have been received here from reliable sources.

"The air fleet of the Soviet," M. Trotsky declared, in a message to the Russian people, read at the congress of the Internationale, as well as printed in the official press, "protects our liberty and at the same time prepares for the liberation of our colonies. We must organize and construct air fleets for the liberation of our oppressed proletarian brothers."

Combined with the known fact that the Soviets have purchased from Vickers and other companies in England and Germany, this statement has produced a profound impression here and

in other places in Europe. The information is that the Soviets now possess nearly 1,000 modern war planes, but M. Trotsky's program, as officially announced, calls for a fleet of 5,000—the largest in existence.

Two years ago the Soviets possessed only 20 planes of all models, most of them incapable of real service. Since then Fokker of Holland has made them 100 warplanes, Caproni and other Italian houses, 120 bombing planes, Handley-Page of England asserts they sold another 100 planes with the approval of the Air Ministry. Breguet of France sold them 50 planes. All these planes were paid for in gold on delivery.

As an Auxiliary to the Trotsky war plane fleet, Moscow is now developing with German aid, a plane for commercial aviation on a great scale. Dr. Junker's Berlin aviation experts now in Moscow are working on this line, with the following routes planned: Moscow to Tcherau, Moscow to Bok-

hara, Moscow to Chita, and Moscow to Tashkent, and as a branch to the already existing Moscow-Konigsberg line a new route from Riga to Revel and Petrograd. For the development of this system the Soviets have created a company called "Dorboljut," with a capital of 5,000,000 gold roubles.

#### CURIOSITY

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## The Evening Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1924

## Petitions and Government Members

There is justification for members of the opposition to present petitions from their constituents to the House of Assembly.

There is also no argument against members of the Government Party presenting similar petitions; though the necessity assuredly does not apply to the latter as much as to the former.

Petitions of a certain character, as, for example, of public policy, or of right and privilege are justifiable and necessary for presentation by either side of the Legislature.

Yesterday it appeared somewhat ludicrous when the member for St. John's West presented a petition from his constituents relative to a matter relating to the Department of Finance and Customs of which his district colleague is now the Minister, a circumstance, however, which is not worse than the merely local matter, brought forward by a Government colleague, that would easily, and with a saving of time to the House of Assembly, be addressed to his Government colleague in charge of the Department to which it referred.

## TEN YEARS AGO

During this month ten years ago, the world was experiencing one of the greatest crises in history and was approaching its greatest tragedy—the world war.

At that time, we had already heard of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in the streets of the Bosnian city of Sarajevo.

Only men in the inside circles of international diplomacy knew what the Sarajevo assassination may have portended or saw what was to be the appalling consequences to Europe and to civilization of the assassin's bullets. Yet, only a month followed and the Austrian forces were bombarding Belgrade, so starting the flames of war in Eastern Europe; flames which quickly spread to France, Belgium and Germany and convulsed Great Britain as easily as the first week in August.

The story of the Sarajevo incident, as confessed by one of the participants, is being published to-day in our pages. Much as may be known of the affair, the story, so directly revealed, will be enlightening as also it will be opportune.

Since those fateful days, Europe has been re-mapped, nations have been stripped, empires have fallen and some populations almost decimated. It is not an exaggeration to state that there is scarcely an individual throughout the whole world whose life has not been affected by the attempt of these men of Sarajevo to release their country from the yoke of Austria. Most certainly, will the Sarajevo incident or the chain of its results mould the circumstances of future mankind.

There are international signs that out of all the misery and death of the past decade, great good may come, that it was all essential to a better future condition of affairs. Only the few saw the significance of the Sarajevo assassination until Europe burst into flames. Perhaps it may be confined to a few to understand that out from the darkness that has settled upon the world of recent years, a glorious dawn will soon be breaking.

## Notes and Comments

What with the discovery near Detroit of the Rev. Van Loon with his forehead branded with the three K's, and with the political discussions concerning the organization in the Republican and Democratic groups, the Klan is getting a lot of advertisement. And we were informed that the organization had practically been disbanded.

Some people have an abnormal appetite. Speaking of the presidency, Mr. James M. Cox says he has "tasted defeat." If what he had in 1920 was merely a taste, how much is required to give him a full meal.

The Americans spend millions to elect a President. It is one of the rare occasions when they do not always secure about what they pay for.

A very good sample of phonetic English is provided in the story concerning an Englishman, who received one morning the following

bill from a man with whom he had dealings: "Osforada, Avoordegs. Vechonovimome, 10s." Although looking like some foreign language, when translated into normal English the words are: "Horse for a day," "Hav for the horse" and "Fetching of him home."

The Chinese are dispensing with their Sedan chairs, once the universal means of transport in China, and are importing motor-cars in huge numbers. Improved roads is the cause of this change. It may now be in order to expect a shortage of labour in China.

More than 25,000,000 dollars has been invested in land and golf clubs in the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Golfer magazine states that Canada has twice as many golf courses as before the war and the golfing fever is still going "strong."

### At The House Yesterday

The House of Assembly met yesterday at 3 p.m.

Mr. Scammell presented a petition from the people of Rocky Hr., in the District of St. Barbe, praying that Rocky Hr. be made a regular port of call for the Coastal boat in that section, throughout the summer season at least. Mr. Scammell made a strong plea on behalf of his constituents in that section of St. Barbe District and said he hoped the Government would give the matter their immediate and favorable consideration.

Mr. Kenneth Brown presented a largely signed petition from Pilley's Island for an allocation of 500 dollars for public wharf repairs and for the dredging of a channel, through which small boats passed. The member for Twillingate strongly pressed the importance of the Government giving favorable consideration to the prayer of the petitioners, which was supported by Mr. Ashbourne.

Other petitions were presented by Government Members, Messrs. Linegar and Cashin.

Notice of the following questions were given:

**MR. WARREN**—To ask the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs what arrangements, if any, had been made for the distribution of mails in Fortune Bay, Hermitage and Bay d'Espoir; for what reasons have the S.S. Wren and S.S. Glencoe been taken off their respective services; what other ships, if any, are to be discontinued; are any new services to be commenced, and, if so, why.

**MR. GODDEN**—To ask Hon. the Prime Minister (a) What officials of the House of Assembly have been dismissed or replaced since the last session of the House; (b) For what reasons were such officials dismissed or replaced; (c) To give list of names of new appointments in this connection.

**MR. HICKMAN**—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs if the Excise Duty on cigarettes manufactured in this country is paid on the net weight of the tobacco or whether the wrapper and package is included in the weight;

**MR. HICKMAN**—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs how many locally manufactured cigarettes passed through the Customs the past fiscal year.

**MR. GRIMES**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what amount of money has been expended on able bodied relief for the six months of the present year, giving a statement month by month for each District; if able bodied relief has been discontinued throughout the country.

On motion of Hon. Minister of Justice a Bill to amend the War Pensions' Act was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. Minister of Justice a Bill to amend Chapter 86, 3 series, Consolidated Statutes was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Committee on Supply was deferred. Mr. Halfyard introduced a Bill to amend the Election Act 1913. This Bill was read a first time, and will be read a second time tomorrow.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary introduced a Bill relative to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. This was read a first time and will be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Brown introduced a Bill to amend Chapter 216 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the employment of men engaged in Logging." This was read a first time and will be read a second time on tomorrow.

Replying to the question asked by Mr. Warren, regarding what Departments were under investigation, etc., the Prime Minister replied that with the exception of the Department of Controller, other work was suspended for the time being.

Replying to Mr. Scammell's question regarding Shipbuilding Bounty, the Prime Minister stated that it was the intention of the Government to continue the payment of bounties for shipbuilding in the same way as before.

Regarding public expenditure, it was stated that the control of grants for the various districts is in the hands of the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who are advised by the various

### Board of Trade

#### Members Show Appreciation

#### OF HIGH COMMISSIONER'S SERVICES

The welcome accorded to Captain Victor Gordon, High Commissioner in London, by the members of the Board of Trade yesterday was a very cordial one, and goes to show how appreciative that body is of the services of that gentleman in London.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Frank Steer, President of the Board of Trade, who congratulated Mr. Gordon on his appointment.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. L. Outerbridge, seconded by Mr. R. B. Job, and supported by Messrs. W. A. Munn, R. G. Rendell, Commander Howley, R.N., and Sir Patrick McGrath, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the office of the High Commissioner for Newfoundland was instituted to assist and protect the commercial interests of Newfoundland in Great Britain and Europe during the period of the Great War; and

WHEREAS much benefit has resulted to Newfoundland both in matters of Imperial and commercial interest through the institution of such office; and

WHEREAS the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, Captain Victor Gordon, being at present in the country, the Council and members of the Board of Trade are desirous of expressing to him their congratulations, welcome, and appreciation of his services.

**BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED** 1.—The members of the Newfoundland Board of Trade wish to offer a warm welcome to the High Commissioner for Newfoundland on his return to his native country and their hearty congratulations on his appointment to this important office.

2.—The members of the Newfoundland Board of Trade hereby place on record their high appreciation of Capt. Victor Gordon's services since the War while in the High Commissioner's Office, while acting as High Commissioner, and since his appointment as High Commissioner, which redound to the credit and reputation of Newfoundland in Great Britain and abroad.

3.—The members of the Board of Trade wish Capt. Gordon every success in the future and express the assurance of their good will and their confidence in his great ability to perform the functions of his high office to the benefit of Newfoundland.

In response, High Commissioner Gordon said that he thanked the Board of Trade very much for this expression of their good will and appreciation of his services, and he trusted that they would always have reason to be pleased with the manner in which he performed his duties as High Commissioner. Since his arrival in Newfoundland the greatest kindness and hospitality had been shown him and he deeply appreciated this fact.

There is no doubt that the High Commissioner's Office had done an immense amount of work that was beneficial to Newfoundland and will certainly not be ornamental as in some quarters it was thought to be.

All Newfoundland citizens will be welcome to his office in London, the High Commissioner said.

#### PROOF

The world is growing better. An umbrella left unguarded in the sanctum remained there all through a rainy day.

**Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well, then, put your ad in THE FISH MERCHANT'S PAPER.**

representatives, whether Government or Opposition. It is the desire of the Government to follow former procedure.

The Minister of Finance tabled statistics regarding customs collections, etc., of the previous fiscal year. On motion the House adjourned until 3 o'clock this Tuesday afternoon.

## The Business Outlook In The U.S.

Business in the United States is not good. Why it is not good is the question that is asked by almost every one. I have queried a good many of my acquaintances who usually do satisfactory and large business, and they all say that there is practically nothing doing. These men are largely engaged in retail businesses in New York City.

The same description would not fit business generally throughout the country, because there are some lines of business doing very well. The railroads seem to be holding their own, or doing a little better. Motor car sales are on the increase, but motor car profits have been largely sacrificed to make sales.

One might go on and analyze the situation from a variety of points of view, but a study would reveal that there are a number of adverse factors working against American business. That business is able to go on and in some lines progress even in face of these factors is saying a great deal in favor of the life and stability of the business itself.

Business is suffering under taxation and a great many wealthy men have reached the conclusion that it does not pay to try to make money when the Government is ready to take half of what you make or better than half away from you. This has forced investment funds into tax-exempt securities and has created a large market for such securities which ordinarily would not exist. Money put into such securities becomes dead from a business point of view.

The high price of labor in all lines is exercising a most depressing effect upon business. Sooner or later the American working man will have to produce more goods for the same money that he is now receiving, or he will get less money for the goods he does produce. The rule by which he will be measured in this instance is not any condition of American employers, but a condition laid upon all American industry by foreign competition. More and more lines of American business are becoming stifled in the foreign markets as our labor costs rise.

This is Presidential year, a year when all American business men are supposed to have an attack of

In view of the fact that business conditions in America always have a great bearing upon Newfoundland inasmuch as it affects thousands of Newfoundland workingmen in the Republic to the South, the article published below will be of interest to our many readers. It is well-known that the boom of American industry has slowed up very perceptibly. Only by the last mail did we receive a letter from a Newfoundlander in Boston stating that upwards of 30,000 people are vainly seeking employment in the State of Massachusetts. The article is taken from the July issue of "The Listening Post" of Canada, and written by Mr. W. H. Maxwell, one of the leading financiers of New York City.

nerves and are not supposed to do any business because they want to see how the election is going. To the ordinary man in business the election means very little. He has to try to make a living. He wants to make money and whether the elections go the way he wants them to or whether they go the other way makes no material difference in the ordinary business man's scheme of things.

As France and Germany and the other countries of Europe with depreciated currencies become able to compete in the world's markets, and, to a lesser extent, as England becomes able to compete, the American manufacturer is going to feel that competition more and more. As a matter of fact he is already feeling it, but the time will come when the American people, that is, the manufacturers and the laboring men will wake up and decide that if they are going to continue to live and make money at all they had better get into line. They always have pursued such tactics and always have in the past managed to come out whole out of almost every bad situation. They will again do so, because the American business man does not have to be hit over the head very energetically or very many times before he sees the point.

American labor will not want to accept reductions in wages. American business will not want to

work on the basis of pre-war profits; but that they will both have to do so is a foregone conclusion.

As soon as the political conventions have been cleared away American business will settle itself down to whatever comes out of the election. This will give some impetus to business.

There has been a reduction in taxation, not so much as Secretary Mellon wanted, and according to him not enough to encourage the investment of money in business enterprises rather than tax-exempt securities. However, there has been a substantial measure of relief given to the small taxpayer and to the persons of moderate means. This is going to materially help the situation.

The boom time in the automobile industry is pretty nearly over. The building construction programme is approaching a point where it may be said to be completed and the boom in building is approaching its end.

Whether the world is in a position to take as much of manufactured goods as the American producers can make is one thing; whether the American manufacturers can produce goods at prices at which the foreign markets will buy is another thing; but the fact remains that the continuous tendency will be to bring these two factors into line so as to produce the greatest volume of business for the American market.

A man who asked whether it was ever going to stop raining replied, "It always has." So with American business. It has its periodical ups and downs and it has been passing through a down period. Its reaction will be definite and the upward swing will probably be of good character though not of high prices nor of boom time production. The industrial world can make up its mind that the American manufacturer and American labor together are going to be in a position to compete just as before and soon will be found doing business at the old stand in the regulation way as in the past.

The American business situation presents good factors and had factors, but the good factors predominate.

## C. L. B. CADETS

Sunday morning the 1st Newfoundland Regiment C. L. B. Cadets paraded at 9.45 and marched to Kenmouth Road, where at "Appleton" a parade service was held at the country residence of Inspector Noseworthy, who kindly placed his ground at the disposal of the Brigade. This is the second annual drum head service held in this beauty spot and the hearty service under the canopy of heaven, surrounded by the Creator's "handiwork of the trees, flowers and birds, assisted greatly to the realization of the worshipping of Him who designed it all. The battalion marched there in thirty minutes. The drums were massed and draped with the C. L. B. colors. The officiating Chaplain was Rev. H. Godfrey of St. Thomas' who has recently joined the Church in Newfoundland. This clergyman has been on lay mission duty in India for ten years service in various capacities. He was a magistrate during the troublesome times of revolt, and has held a commission in the Indian Army. He has two war medals for service. The Rev. Mr. Godfrey kindly took the whole service and gave the lads a short, practical address—a typical C. L. B. talk. The text was from the book of Kings:—"Whilst he was busy here and busy there he was gone." Referring to the great duty of life to be busy and interested in the things that matter and to ignore the things that are trivial—he exhorted all ranks to pay keen attention to the goal of life, and not to be like the soldier mentioned in the text whose duty was to guard a prisoner, but neglected to do so and then made the flimsy excuse of "being busy here and busy there. C. L.

B. lads and the world in general should never fail in keeping their main duty always before them. The preacher made a most favorable impression on all present and we hope to see more of him, as he is a man's man! The Battalion then marched back to the Armoury.

The Brigade service was attended by many friends of the Regiment, including Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Job, Dr. A. H. Carnell, Mr. Joseph Dewling, and Mr. Walter Clouston, Mr. James Harvey and many other residents of this vicinity.

The Kenmouth section displayed a hearty welcome by lots of bunting being flung to the breeze. We thank Dr. Carnell, Mr. Joseph Dewling and Inspector Noseworthy for the hearty reception given to the Brigade at Kenmouth Road, in the picturesque Freshwater Valley, which helped to make Sunday morning's service so enjoyable. The only disappointment Sunday was the small attendance of our Old Comrades. Of course the veterans were all there. President Crane and Secretary Sam Gardner marched at the head of their men, and all the "Old Reliabilities," as usual,

were on duty. Those absentees missed a glorious march in the beautiful country air, a splendid service and the comradeship of some of Newfoundland's "Better than the Best." Q.

#### INSULTS AND INJURIES

London Daily Mail: Our King, our country and the prime minister have been lampooned and vilified, not only by the Pravda, but also by Trotsky and Zineovieff in public speeches. There is no precedent for a Government which professes its anxiety to conclude a treaty with the British authorities abusing those very authorities during the negotiations and telling them openly that it is working for their overthrow. The people of this country do not understand the long-suffering meekness with which these repeated Bolshevik insults have been received. They do not like to see their Government failing to uphold the honor and dignity of the British nation or its own reputation as a Christian Administration in a Christian State.

#### Loot Found on Farms In Ireland

DUBLIN, JULY 13.—The Free State civic guards have raided a number of farmhouses in county Longford and discovered in them many articles of antique silverware bearing the crest of the Mackey-Wilson family. They were looted from Currygrane which was destroyed by fire. This was the home of Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson, the British army chief of staff in the European war, who was assassinated on his step in London.

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**INSIDE STORY OF SHOT THAT STARTED THE WAR**

Member of Terrorist Society That Plotted Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand Describes Careful Plans The Conspirator Made to "Free Our Country."

By BORIJOVE JEVTIE.

Borijove Jevtie, a leader in the band of Serbian plotters who brought on the World War by assassinating the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on the tenth anniversary of the assassination, tells his story in clear, outspoken terms. It is a story authenticated not only by common knowledge in Serbia of Jevtie's participation, but by the statements of diplomatic officials. Jevtie, as a survivor of the terrorist society—the Narodna Odbrana—was prominent in the preparations for the unveiling of a statue to the assassin on June 28 at the scene of the killing.

A tiny clipping from a newspaper, boran, a Croatian journal of limited circulation, and consisted of a short telegram from Vienna. This telegram declared that the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand would visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on June 28 to die of army maneuvers in the neighbouring mountains.

I was one of the members of the terrorist band in Belgrade which received it, and in those days I and my companions were regarded as desperate criminals. A price was on our heads.

Today my little band is seen in a different light, as pioneer patriots. It is recognized that our secret plans, hatched in an obscure cafe in the capital of old Serbia, have led to the independence of the new Jugoslavia, the united nation set free from Austrian domination.

TO DIRECT MANEUVERS

BUILT BY FRAUD

The littleclipping was from the Scro

Hungarian Empire was built by conquest and intrigues, by sales and treacheries, which held in subjugation many peoples who were neither Austrian nor Hungarian. It taxed them heavily; it diverted the products of their toil to serve the wealth of the master state. It interfered in their old freedom by a multiplicity of laws, administered with arrogance.

**35 FORM TERROR BAND**

In a word, it was a rule that was suffered by millions of people in racial and national minorities who hated it. Among these racial and national minorities were we Bosnians, lined by our family traditions and our love with old Serbia, from which our territory had been taken without justice, but by force.

Several years before the war a little group of us, 35 in all, living in several Bosnian and Herzogovinan cities and villages, formed the Narodna Odbrana, the secret society, the aim of which was to work for freedom from Austria and a union with Serbia.

So strict was the police vigilance in Bosnia and Herzogovina that we set up our headquarters in Belgrade, the capital of our mother country, and at



ways some of us remained there, while the rest remained at home.

**POLITICAL CRIMES**

We were not the only organization which plotted against Austrian rule. But we were the only one which went to the length of direct action, political crimes and demonstrations to inflame the hearts of the people.

The others merely distributed nationalistic and revolutionary literature and by argument sought to prepare the extremists. All the organizations had a loose connection with each other, but none of them knew our plans or when we would strike.

By 1914 we had succeeded fairly well in shaping the younger generation of Bosnia and Herzogovina to ideals of revolution and liberty. Far more than a majority of them were enrolled

in some of the milder revolutionary societies or were sympathetic. But never more than a few ardent spirits were among the terrorists.

**ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION**

One of the first deeds of the Bosnian terrorists was the attempted assassination of General Varesanin, commander-in-chief of the Bosnian forces in the Austro-Hungarian Army, in 1910. He escaped, but the attempt was useful.

It excited the populace and caused them to take sides. Once they began to discuss the question of liberty of suggestion, naturally most of them fell in on our side. It was also witnessed by a youth named Gavril Princip, the boy who later shot Franz Ferdinand. It was his inspiration to direct action, and thus led directly to the Sarajevo incident of 1914. It is one reason why on June 28th 1924, a monument is being unveiled to Princip in Sarajevo, on the spot where he killed the Archduke and led to his people's liberation.

**BOURGEOISIE AND PEASANT**

Coming up to the World War period, the men who were terrorists in 1914 in Bosnia embraced all classes. Most of them were students. Youth is the time for the philosophy of action. There were also teachers, tradesmen, and peasants, artisans, and even men of the upper classes were ardent patriots. They were dissimilar in everything except hatred of the oppressor.

Such were the men into whose hands the tiny bit of newspaper was sent by friends of Bosnia that April night in Belgrade. At a small table in a very humble cafe, beneath a flickering gas-jet, we sat and read it. There was no advice nor admonition sent with it. Only four letters and two numerals were sufficient to make us unanimous, without discussion, as to what we should do about it. They were contained in the fatal date June 28.

**A STUDIED INSULT**

For dared Franz Ferdinand, not only the representative of the oppressor, but in his own person an arrogant tyrant, enter Sarajevo on that day? Such an entry was a studied insult.

June 28 is a date engraved deeply in the heart of every Serb, so that the day has a name of its own. It is called the vidovnan. It is the day on which the old Serbian kingdom was conquered by the Turks at the battle of Ansefelden in 1389. It is also the day on which in the second Balkan war the Serbian arms took glorious revenge on the Turk for his old victory and for the years of enslavement.

**RANKS OF THE ENEMY.**

That was no day for Franz Ferdinand the new oppressor, to venture to the very doors of Serbia for a display of the force of arms which kept us beneath his heel. Why, across the border Serbia itself would look down on the wheezing rank of the enemy.

Those army units, containing many a Serb by birth and spirit marching against his will, would execute Austrian orders in a community which groaned beneath the Austrian yoke.

Franz Ferdinand's visit would have been inopportune in any year as long as Serbia had a spark of national spirit. It was particularly inopportune in 1914 when the agrarian questions had not yet found their solution and when the burdens of an outrageous feudal system had made the peasants discontented and restless.

**"KNEW WHAT WE WOULD DO"**

As we read that clipping in Belgrade we knew what we would do to Franz Ferdinand. We would kill him, to show Austria there yet lived within its borders defiance of its rule. We would kill him to bring once more to the boiling point the fighting spirit of therevolutionaries and pave the way for revolt. We would kill him for his insult to our country. No Austrian could flaunt his domination over Serbians at the country's border, within the sound of the church bells ringing for a Serbian fete.

Not only was Franz Ferdinand a symbol of the Austrian oppression. He was in himself one of the greatest enemies of our country. He was leader within the old Austria-Hungarian empire of the party seeking pan Germanic expansion.

And pan-Germanic expansion meant the eternal extinction of any little nation which fell within its path. Its path was toward the east, Constantinople and Bagdad. The triumph of

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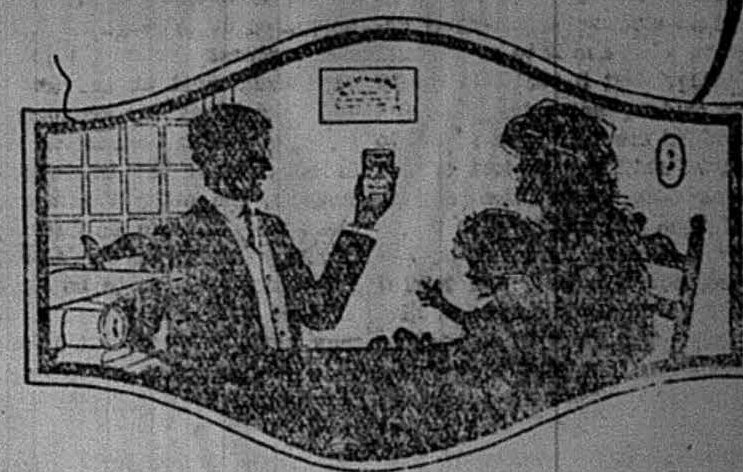
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**HOW SHE EXPLAINED**

Their life had been a perfectly happy one for a year. Not one little cloud had marred the horizon of their perfect felicity. Then, one morning, the wife came down to breakfast morose and wretched.

She was snappish with her husband. She had no appetite. She would hardly speak one word to him. Regardless of his entreaties she refused for a long time to explain the meaning of her conduct.

Finally, though, the husband insisted on his wife telling him why she was treating him so badly.

"Come now my dear," he urged, "if I don't know what's the matter I can't put it right, can I?"

She looked at him with tears in her eyes and replied: "John Smith, if I ever dream again that you kissed another woman I won't speak to you as long as I live."

**NOTICE**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the Fifteenth day of August 1924, for the purchase of the whole or part of certain pulpwood belonging to the Government of Newfoundland as it now lies at various places in the Districts of St. George, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Bonavista and Trinity.

A general idea of where this wood should be found can be obtained by application to this office, but the undersigned is not prepared to guarantee to deliver any particular quantity or quality of wood.

Tenders should state the price per cord offered and the location of the wood required.

Terms of payment: Cash on delivery of Scaler's report to purchaser.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. J. WALSH,  
Min. of Agriculture & Mines.  
Dept. of Agriculture & Mines

St. John's, Nfld.  
July 14, 1924.

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# Address of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland

Delivered at the Opening of the Twenty-Sixth Biennial Session of the Diocesan Synod, Tuesday, June 24th., 1924.

My Brethren and the Clergy and the Laity:—

Since we met two years ago the country has been passing (and to some extent is still passing) through a period of unexampled difficulty, which has placed, and is placing a heavy responsibility upon the Church.

## Days of Transition

Periods of transition are always difficult. People are called upon to make readjustments in their methods of business, to adapt themselves to conditions for which their previous experience has not prepared them. The result is that they find the change irksome, uncongenial, unwelcome, and they are disinclined to undergo the hardships necessary to a successful rearrangement of their affairs, so as to be able to meet changing circumstances.

## Loss of Population

In all probability our greatest difficulties as a Church are being caused by the departure from our shores of so many of our people who have gone to Canada or the United States. It is to be feared that the greater number will not return. However deeply we regret this loss we cannot wonder at it. We cannot avoid the conclusion that by far the greater number were driven out by stern necessity. They could not afford to await the advent of the better days promised.

It is all very well to say that there is a living to be had in Newfoundland by every man who is willing to work hard and honestly and that no one need go elsewhere. It largely depends upon what one is to understand by "a living." But it seems to me to be fairly evident that unless men and their families are willing to revert to the type of existence of less than a generation ago, when often enough many of them endured terrible privations, lived in poor, bare homes; had poor food, poor clothing, and few, if any, of the ordinary comforts of life; unless they are willing to go back to an existence of that sort, they must give up trying to find in the fisheries as now conducted, their only means of livelihood. An acquaintance with the ordinary rules of arithmetic should be sufficient to demonstrate to the average intelligence that three or four months' fishing at the present cost of carrying it on, even at the enhanced value obtainable for "the voyage" leaves no sufficient margin for maintenance of a man's family and the upkeep of his property.

It will be contended that more of our people should supplement their earnings at the fisheries by attending to the land. That much more could be done than is now attempted in the way of growing vegetables, of keeping sheep and cattle, or by engaging in some form of industrial work which could be turned into money, goes without saying. It will still remain true that fishermen—and the great bulk of our men are fishermen

—if they are to pay proper attention to the fisheries, must engage in it early and late during the summer months, that is in the same months which, and only during which, work on the land is possible.

It must be remembered, too, that large sections of the coast inhabited by fishermen are not suitable for agricultural operations, and never can be. The fisheries in such localities are, and must remain, practically the only possible occupation. If the fishery cannot provide a livelihood the people must either remove to other and more favorable sections, where work can be found, or, as so often happens in these days, they must leave Newfoundland.

In either event the Church is faced with unusual problems for which it is no easy matter to find a solution. The material prosperity of the people, and their permanent settlement, have an immediate bearing upon the work of the Church, just as the shifting of population, and the temporary or permanent removal of people from one place to another impose upon her perplexing difficulties.

## Consequences of a decrease in Population

A decrease in the population of a community has one particularly unfortunate result: it decreases the ability of that community to make due provision for the maintenance of the services and ministrations of the Church. And in view of the fact that a sufficient number of clergy cannot be found to minister in more thickly populated or in large unwieldy Missions, places showing a decrease in population must be grouped together and thus render an economy in men possible. Parish boundaries may have to be altered; the headquarters of some of the older Parishes or Missions may have to be changed; the territory assigned to a clergyman may have to be longer, and include more settlements. Services may have to be curtailed in number in some places so as to enable the clergyman to serve a more scattered flock.

It is quite probable that such changes will be resented, particularly by old established settlements that have long been accustomed to have a resident clergyman and regular services. The reasons for making the changes should be carefully explained, and the people concerned must be sympathetically urged to accept patiently a restriction of their spiritual privileges in order that their brethren elsewhere may not be altogether deprived of them.

## A Retrograde, if Necessary Policy

I cannot, however, regard the proposal to link up adjacent spheres, necessary as it may be at present, without misgiving. It should be regarded as a temporary expedient, excepting in districts that show a continuous decrease in the Church population. In others, grouped together for the sake of economy in men and money, as soon as clergy and the means to support them can be found, Parishes and Missions having smaller areas could be again arranged.

## Marking Time

The sub-divisions of some of the large and unwieldy Parishes is long overdue; with with the continuous loss of clergy by removal to other Dioceses, it has not been found possible to fill vacancies as they occur, not to speak of creating new ones. Moreover had clergy been available stipends for them could not have been

found. The Executive Committee, profiting by past experience, is obliged to consider, before recommending the creation of a new charge, whether the proposed division will impose an additional expenditure upon diocesan funds, or whether the new Mission, if created, will be self-supporting or to what extent it will be self-supporting. It is obvious that the Executive Committee cannot assume responsibility for additional stipends unless funds are forthcoming; and considering the present state of our finances, Parishes or Missions asking that clergy be sent to them must, in the case of the former, be prepared to provide the whole of the stipend, and in the latter, at least the Assessment laid upon them by the Committee.

## The Diocesan Budget

Inasmuch as the Diocesan Budget is intended to furnish the larger portion of the funds necessary to assist those Missions that cannot raise locally the stipends of their clergy, emphasis must again be laid upon the importance of securing adequate support to this Fund. The Synod will be called upon to give careful consideration to this question, and it is not necessary that I should do more at this juncture than to express my conviction that the measure that will be introduced is vitally necessary, if the work of the Church is to be maintained. Practically the whole of our undertakings in regard to our Missions, the work of administration, and other objects in which we are financially obligated, depend in a very great degree upon the conditions of the Budget from year to year.

## Gains and Losses

During the biennial period the following clergy have come to us from other Dioceses: Revs. G. H. Seavey, G. O. Lightbourn, E. A. L. Donandson, J. B. Elliott and W. E. Godfrey. The Revs. E. P. Hiscock, has been ordained both Deacon and Priest, and E. B. Gabriel, G. Camp, S. R. Shepherd and F. Jones have been ordained Deacons.

During the same period the following have left the Diocese: Canon Hewitt, and Revs. E. K. H. Caldwell, Canon Earp, A. Clayton, J. O. Britnell, E. H. Humphries, C. M. Stickings, J. Stead, E. Andrews, C. A. Moulton, G. O. Lightbourn, G. Robins, J. Crewe, M. H. W. Seely. There are now 74 clergy on the active list, compared with 74 two years ago.

## The Rev. John Goodacre Cragg

In October, 1922, there passed to his rest the Rev. John Goodacre Cragg. Ordained in 1862, Mr. Cragg served at Pinchard's Island, Greenspond, Catalina, Bay-de-Verde, and Whitbourne. Including his stay at Whitbourne, which he held for ten years after he had gone on the Retirement Fund, Mr. Cragg's ministry covered a period of no less than 55 years. They were years of quiet, consistent labor, during which the hardships in-

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cident to the usual outport missionary were borne without complaint. Personal affliction, coupled with domestic trials only served to deepen a humility and a self-effacement which are all too rare. The Church needs priests who, by training and temperament are equipped to face the turmoil of conflict where the fight for God and truth goes forward; but she needs too priests whose strength is hidden from the world at large; priests who in obscure corners of the field cultivate with patience those fruits of the Spirit that await faithful toil. John Goodacre Cragg was one of these.

(To be continued to-morrow)

## Government Ships

The S. S. Argyle left Petitfort at 11 a.m. to-day, outwards.

The Glencoe left Ramen at 3.30 a.m. today enroute to Port aux Basques.

The Portia left Ramen at 6 p.m. yesterday, enroute to Port aux Basques.

The Clyde left Three Arms at 9.55 a.m. southwards.

The Malakoff left Salvage at 4.50 p.m. to-day.

## S. S. ROSALIND LEFT HALIFAX

The S. S. Rosalind left Halifax at noon to-day for this port.

## THE DUTIES OF EMPIRE

**Bulawayo Chronicle:** The Empire to which we belong is a fact and an ideal far beyond the consideration of local nationality or of any Dominion or Colonial affairs. Britain, as the heart of the Empire, has a permanence and significance entirely distinct from the politics and personalities of the moment. What the Empire is yet to be depends upon the men and women of which it consists. Broad lands we have in all quarters of the globe, but they were there before our own or any other Empire arose, and they will still exist in ages to come. It is being emphasized more and more that the happiness and strength of any nation or group of nations depend upon new wealth created by industry from day to day and upon its just distribution.

## BROKEN EGGS AND OMELETTES

**Boston Globe:** Mussolini has come out flatly for pacification of the country, and talks about hastening a return to Constitutional Government. The criminals involved in the Matteotti atrocity will, he promises, be punished. But his declaration that the Fascist will not permit the Opposition parties to register their detestation of this flagrant violation of Italy's public sense of decency speaks one not yet fully aware of the strength of an outraged public opinion. Signor Mussolini shows signs of abandoning the "savages" element in Fascist in favor of the "legalists." If the pressure which the people are bringing to bear upon his regime induces him to take the step publicly and definitely Fascismo may hang on in Italy for a few months more at least. Unless he does his tenure seems like to be brief.

**CORDOVA, Alaska, July 13—**Every cannery in this district is running night and day to keep pace with one of the largest runs of red salmon seen for many years. In the first ten days of June two cannery companies caught 40,000 salmon each, or approximately one half of the entire number taken during the 1923 season. Fishermen say large runs occur in cycles of five years.

**Sir Robert Bond** is a guest at the Balsam.

**S. S. Hangerland** sailed from Bell Island yesterday for Sydney with 10,800 tons of ore.

## SHIPPING NOTES

**S. S. Sachem** leaves Halifax to-day for this port from Boston.

**S. S. Digby** left Liverpool on Saturday night for this port from Glasgow.

**S. S. Rosalind** arrived at Halifax at 11 a.m. yesterday from New York to this port. She leaves for here to-day.

**S. S. Lisgar** Country left Montreal at 3 p.m. on Saturday, and will probably leave Charlottetown on Thursday.

**S. S. Sable I.** leaves Boston at 2 p.m. to-day for this port, via Halifax.

**S. S. Paliki** leaves Montreal to-day for this port.

**S. S. Yacht** sailed from Boston on Friday night, and is due here to-morrow.

**S. S. Holka** sails from Montreal for here to-morrow.

**S. S. Kala** left Port aux Basques last night.

**S. S. Orio**, 12 days from Cardiff, arrived here yesterday in ballast, consigned to Hon. Tasker Cook.

**Schooner Alcantara** has entered at English Harbour, to load a cargo of codfish for Oporto from J. Pettie.

**Schooner Frances Roberts** has arrived at Wood's Island with a cargo of coal from North Sydney.

**S. S. Marsden** or **Spencer** has arrived at Botwood from North Sydney with 7,000 tons of coal.

**Schooner Star** has cleared from Little Bay Islands for North Sydney taking 20 casks of seal oil from Jas. Strong, Ltd.

**Schooner Pleiades** has cleared from Bonne Bay for North Sydney in ballast.

**S. S. Olga** Seimers sailed from Westville, on Saturday.

**Schooner Carl S.** has arrived at Gaultois from North Sydney with a cargo consisting of 749 barrels flour.

**S. S. Danby** has arrived at Botwood from Springdale with a cargo of pulpwood, consigned to A.N.D. Co.

**S. S. Beckenham** has sailed from Bell Island for Rotterdam with 6,950 tons of ore.

**Kilbride Garden Party, July 23rd.** Entries for Pony Races should be made to William Brennan, Blacksmith, George's Street.

**Preliminary Sixes Played**

At the Feildian practise grounds the preliminary football sixes for St. Patrick's Garden Party were played. The first game, Cadets vs. Scouts, ended in a win for the former by a score of two goals, one corner to nil. The second game ended in victory for the T. A., who defeated the Gaelic by a score of one goal to nil, and in the last game the Holy Cross defeated the B. I. S. by one goal, two corners to nil. The games for the Garden Party are: Wesley vs. T. Cadets vs. Holy Cross. The medals are now on exhibition in the window of Mr. A. McNamara.

## ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE

## Sagona Reports Good Fishery on Labrador

Forty Fishing Schooners North of Grady

According to a message received last night at the Department of Marine and Fisheries from the fishing officer on the Sagona, the fishery on the Northern Labrador appears very good. There are 40 fishing schooners north of Grady. The message reads as follows:

Domino to Indian Harbour—Traps not doing much but hooking very good.

Emily Harbour to Horse Harbour—Plenty of fish for traps and hooks.

Cape Harrison—Plenty of fish.

Jigger Tickle—Good fishing.

Ragged Islands—Good fishing.

Iron Bound Island—Plenty of fish.

Ilak, Turnavick, Hopedale Island—Natives report plenty of fish.

## S. S. Susu Sails North To-day

The Susu sailed north at 2 p.m. today for the Fogo Mail Service taking freight and the following passengers: Stephen Hall, H. Pope, Jas. Moakler, R. Bowring, W. G. Bradley, Miss White, Kathleen Edgar, Mrs. John Mullett, Mrs. H. Rowe, Mrs. A. Woolfrey, Miss M. Mullett.

## A Motor Accident

Motor car No. 5457 driven by Mr. Charles Ryan was severely damaged last night on Prescott Street when it struck a water trough at the head of the street. The street was badly flooded and it took a little time before the water was turned off.

## Enjoyable Dance In Star Hall

There were about forty couples present at a very enjoyable dance held at the Star of the Sea rooms last night under the auspices of the Star of the Sea Ladies' Association. The C.C.C. orchestra supplied the music and rendered an appropriate programme. During the evening refreshments were served.

## The Legislative Council

At the Legislative Council, which met at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, adjournment was taken until that same hour on Monday next.

The only business of the evening was the presentation by Hon. Mr. Milroy of the report of the Select Committee appointed to draft Address in Reply to Speech delivered by H. E. the Governor at the opening of the Session, which on motion was read a first and second time and passed.

**S. S. Canadian Sapper** leaves Montreal on the 17th inst. for this port, via Charlottetown.

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## ST. JOHN'S OFFICE

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Secretary—E. D. Date.  
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

## Fishery News From South

According to a message received by the Marine and Fisheries Department from Cape Broyle there is a complete scarcity of caplin at that place. The message stated that 8 bankers baited with squid there on Saturday last, although there was no squid there yesterday. The same situation applies at Fermeuse and vicinity, while according to personal messages received there is no bait obtainable of any description.

## Damage Not Ascertained

The discharging of the cargo of pitprops on the S.S. "Kellhaven" was begun yesterday and continues today at the Furness Withy Co's premises. This work is necessary in order to get a survey of the damages sustained by the ship in Bonavista Bay last week when she ran upon a rock en route to Clode Sound. Until this is done it cannot be decided whether the ship will have to go on dock or not.

## French Shore Fishery Poor

Passengers arriving by the "Prospero" yesterday report that the fishery on the French Shore is very poor to date, and the outlook does not give promise to a paying voyage. Farther south very little had been done to increase the voyage during the past two weeks. In some sections of the northern districts the fishery started with a promising outlook, but at the present time owing to the absence of caplin and the recent stormy weather the fishery has been much interrupted, and where people can get on the grounds, very little fish can be obtained.

**S. S. Cranley** arrived at Botwood on Sunday from London, with 250 tons general cargo and ballast consigned to A.N.D. Co.

**WANTED—Whiskey, Syrup and Beer Bottles.** Phone 627 and horse will call 7 2. KENNEDY, 13 Williams' Lane. Bell 1mo

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## Newfoundland Government Railway.

### S. S. PROSPERO—St. John's-Cook's Hr. Route.

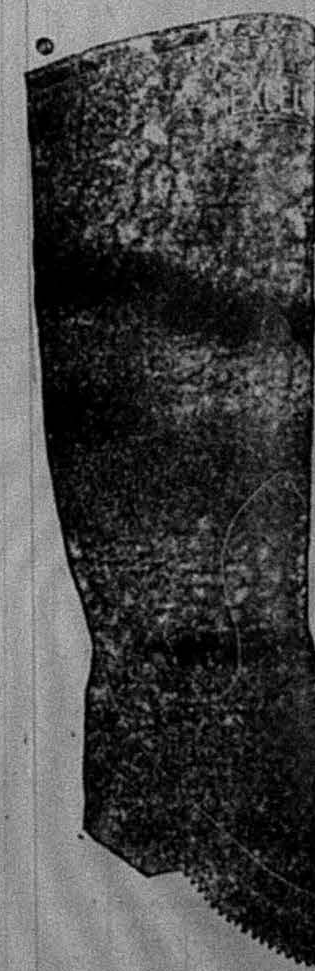
S. S. PROSPERO will sail from Dry Dock wharf 10 a.m. Wednesday, July 16th, for usual ports of call enroute to Cook's Harbour. Freight will be received at the Dock, Tuesday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE

S. S. GLENCOE is now making final trip on South West Coast. It is expected S. S. PORTIA will take up South West Coast service on July 22nd.

## Newfoundland Government Railway.

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